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A NEW CUBAN ANOLIS.

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It has been the fashion latterly to describe Anoles from Cuba for Dr. Ernst Ahl has described no less than five species in 1924 and 1925. Thanks to his great kindness I have before me excellent photographs of the top and side of the head and the mid-dorsal area of his specimens. All came from the Gundlach collection and bore no more definite data than just "Cuba." The following notes based on a comparison of the photographs with certain types and other authentic specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy have indicated the following conclusions which must be considered provisional until the types themselves can be examined.

1. *Anolis muelleri* Ahl, Archiv f. Naturg., vol. 90, p. 247, 1924, = *Anolis homolechis* Cope.

2. *Anolis abatus* Ahl, l. c., p. 248. Male cotype should be holotype of this apparently valid species. The female cotype is wholly distinct and represents the species described below as new.

3. *Anolis calliurus* Ahl, l. c., p. 249, = an old male of *Anolis quadriocellifer* Barbour and Ramsden.

4. *Anolis mertensi* Ahl, Zoöl. Anz., vol. 62, p. 86, 1925, = a species probably valid.

5. *Anolis cubanus* Ahl,¹ l. c., p. 87 = *Anolis mestrei* Barbour..

Last summer Dr. E. R. Dunn worked at the Biological Laboratory at Soledad, Cuba, maintained as a branch, supported by the Atkins Foundation, of the Harvard Institute for Tropical Biology and Medicine. He studied principally the Eleutherodactyli which had not been done in Cuba, intensively and during the summer rains. During a trip into the Trinidad Mountains he obtained three specimens of a lizard which at once appeared to be new and which agree exactly with the photographs of the female cotype of *Anolis abatus* Ahl. In recognition of Dr. Ahl's kindness in aiding my investigations of the Anoles of the Berlin Museum it is a pleasure to name this species for him. It may be called

¹ It may be added that *Anolis catenifer* Ahl from "Brazil" is identical with old male specimens of *Anolis punctatus*.

Anolis ahli, sp. nov.

Type.—A male, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, No. 19905, from near the Hydro-electric Plant, Trinidad Mts., Cuba: altitude 1500 feet. Professor Emmett R. Dunn, collector. August 7, 1924.

Diagnosis.—A medium-sized *Anolis* with smooth ventrals, a white dewlap with a large rose-colored basal spot, with no mid-dorsal scales much enlarged and with the scales of the whole preocular and upper nasal surfaces unusually uniform in size and sharply and uniformly uni- or pluricarinate.

Description.—Top of head with two rather faintly indicated diverging frontal ridges and two still more faintly indicated continuing and converging prefrontal ridges, enclosing a slight frontal trough; head-scales all keeled, unicarinate or tricarinate; rostral low and very wide, lower than mental; about eight or nine scales separating the nostrils; supra-ocular semicircles separated by at least two and often three scales; occipital small, about half the size of the ear-opening or less and separated from the supra-ocular semicircles by five or six scales which have rather low keels and thus appear more rugose than carinate; supra-ocular disk composed of nine to thirteen enlarged polygonal scales which are distinctly keeled, the disk separated from the semicircles by one row of granules but elsewhere surrounded by two or more rows; *canthus rostralis* distinct and sharp, beginning with a long narrow scale over the upper anterior margin of the eye and preceded by six canthals between this scale and the nostril; the last two canthals next the nostril are very small; reaching posteriorly from the large elongate scale above the anterior border of the eye are three sharp, elongate, oblique scales forming a superciliary ridge which only extends over about two-thirds of the total length of the orbit; five loreal rows, the two lower rows especially with keels along the inferior margins; seven supra-labials, the suture between the fifth and sixth being under the center of the eye; temporals finely granular especially in the central part of the area; a faintly indicated supra-temporal line composed of two series of slightly enlarged granules; dorsals minute, inclined to imbricate, pointed or keeled, a few mid-dorsal scales very slightly enlarged; ventral scales much larger, imbricate, smooth; scales of the anterior aspect of the forearm much enlarged, slightly larger even than ventrals, sharply keeled; those of anterior aspect of femur similar but slightly larger; scales of fingers and toes broad, strap-like and sharply carinate; about 25 lamellae under phalanges II and III of the fourth toe; digital expansions narrow and ill developed; tail strongly compressed, "without a fin," verticellate, the enlarged row limiting each segment being separated by about six or seven smaller keeled scales; scales on upper edge of tail in a single row, raised and spinous, those corresponding to the limiting rows being enlarged and projecting upward and each of these large scales on the top of the tail separated by about three of lesser size; a few slightly enlarged postanal scales. A distinct dermal fold on neck.

Color.—Brown above, whitish beneath; the whole chin striate and punctate with dusky brown; ventrals with very minute brown dots; dewlap white, its anterior border ivory white; a large rich, old-rose basal spot covering about three-fourths of the total area of the dewlap.

Besides the type there is another male specimen and a female essentially similar in every detail.